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## Independent Accountants' Review Report

To the Management of CVS Health Corporation

We have reviewed the schedule of scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 (exclusively business travel) greenhouse gas emissions (the "Subject Matter") included in Appendix A and as presented in the CVS Health Corporation ("CVS") CDP Climate Change Response (the "Report") for the year ended December 31, 2017, in accordance with CVS' criteria set forth in Appendix A (the "Criteria"). We did not review all information included in the Report. We did not review the narrative sections of the Report, except where they incorporated the Subject Matter. CVS' management is responsible for the Subject Matter included in Appendix A and as also presented in the Report, in accordance with the Criteria. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) AT-C section 105, *Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements*, and AT-C section 210, *Review Engagements*. Those standards require that we plan and perform our review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to the Subject Matter in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria. A review consists principally of applying analytical procedures, making inquiries of persons responsible for the subject matter, obtaining an understanding of the data management systems and processes used to generate, aggregate and report the Subject Matter and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. A review is substantially less in scope than an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Subject Matter is in accordance with the Criteria, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. A review also does not provide assurance that we became aware of all significant matters that would be disclosed in an examination. We believe that our review provides a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

In performing our review, we have also complied with the independence and other ethical requirements set forth in the Code of Professional Conduct and applied the Statements on Quality Control Standards established by the AICPA.

As described in Appendix A, the Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the schedule of scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 (exclusively business travel) greenhouse gas emissions for the year ended December 31, 2017, in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

*Ernst + Young LLP*

August 3, 2018



Appendix A:

**CVS Health Corporation**  
**Schedule of Total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (exclusively business travel)**  
**Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Indicator Name	Unit	Amount
Scope 1 greenhouse (“GHG”) emissions <sup>[a]</sup>	Metric tonnes (MT) of CO <sub>2</sub> e	206,086
Scope 2 GHG emissions – location-based method <sup>[b] [c]</sup>	MT of CO <sub>2</sub> e	1,131,013
Scope 2 GHG emissions – market-based method <sup>[b] [c]</sup>	MT of CO <sub>2</sub> e	1,139,430
Scope 3 GHG emissions – exclusively business travel <sup>[d]</sup>	MT of CO <sub>2</sub> e	36,636

- [a] Scope 1 GHG emissions reported include direct emissions from stationary and mobile fuel combustion from natural gas, gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, propane, fuel oil, and refrigerants.
- [b] Scope 2 GHG emissions reported include indirect emissions from electricity, steam, and chilled water.
- [c] Scope 2 GHG emissions from electricity are calculated based on both the location-based method described by The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition and based on the market-based method as described by The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance – An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. To calculate emissions per guidance in the Scope 2 amendment, CVS used supplier specific CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors where available for the states listed in **Note 2**. Supplier specific CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors are not available and therefore emissions from these gasses are not included.
- [d] Scope 3 GHG emissions reported include emissions exclusively from business travel (air and car) and are calculated based on travel data provided by a third-party travel manager.

**Schedule of Criteria:**

**Note 1:** CVS Health Corporation (“CVS” or the “Company”) has taken an operational control approach to define the Company’s greenhouse gas inventory. The methodology used by CVS to calculate its greenhouse gas emissions is defined in **Note 2** below. Where available, greenhouse gas emissions are calculated on the basis of actual (e.g., metered) data. In certain instances where actual data is not available CVS has estimated greenhouse gas emissions by extrapolating the information available to the company for the full reporting scope. Emissions resulting from Target operations are not included in the Company’s 2017 greenhouse gas inventory, as Target operations are not under CVS Health’s operational control. Scope 1 and 3 GHG gas emissions from Brazil operations are not included in the emissions inventory as relevant data for these operations are not available.

**Note 2:** CVS’ scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 (exclusively business travel) GHG emissions calculation methodology and emission factors. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (2014) was used for all global warming potentials.

Indicator	Methodology	Emissions Factors
Scope 1 GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition - World Resources Institute (WRI) / World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</li> <li>The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Required Greenhouse Gases in Inventories - Accounting and Reporting Standard Update. Note HCFC and CFC refrigerant are not included in the reported emissions for refrigerants.</li> <li>The Climate Registry, General Reporting Protocol version 2.1, January 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) - Standard 34 (released 2013)</li> <li>EPA GHG Inventory Guidance - Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources January 2016. Table A-3: Emission Factors for Equation 2 (EF2) - Emissions per Energy Unit for Fossil Fuel Combustion</li> <li>The Climate Registry (TCR) General Reporting Protocol (GRP) - 2017 Default Emission Factors, Table 13.1 US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels, Table 13.4 Default CH4 and N2O Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles by Technology Type, Table 13.5 CH4 and N2O Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles by Model Year, Table 13.6 US Default CH4 and N2O Emission Factors for Alternative Fuel Vehicles Table 13.7 CH4 and N2O Emission Factors for Non-Highway Vehicles by Model Year</li> </ul>
Scope 2 GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition - World Resources Institute (WRI) / World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. EPA 2016 Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) (released 2/15/2018) Note: where a location specific eGRID factor is not available, CVS uses the US average eGRID factor</li> </ul>

Indicator	Methodology	Emissions Factors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard</li> <li>The Climate Registry, General Reporting Protocol version 2.1, January 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United States. Energy Information Administration (2010); Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases, 1605(b) Program, Appendix N: Emissions Factors for Steam and Chilled Water</li> <li>The Climate Registry (TCR) General Reporting Protocol (GRP) - 2017 Default Emission Factors. Table 14.4 Non-North American Emission Factors for Electricity Generation 2011 Emission Rates</li> <li>2017 supplier specific CO2 emission factors for Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey locations were from Constellation New Energy</li> <li>2016 supplier specific CO2 emission factors for Pennsylvania were from Direct Energy</li> </ul>
Scope 3 GHG emissions – Exclusively Business Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised Edition - World Resources Institute (WRI) / World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)</li> <li>The Climate Registry, General Reporting Protocol version 2.1, January 2016</li> <li>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2008 Climate Leaders Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol: Optional Emissions from Commuting, Business Travel and Product Transport &amp; Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 U.K. Department for Environment Food &amp; Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting (released 2017) Note: emissions factors incorporate the uplift and radiative forcing</li> <li>The Climate Registry (TCR) General Reporting Protocol (GRP) - 2017 Default Emission Factors, Table 13.1 US Default CO2 Emission Factors for Transport Fuels, Table 13.5 Default CH4 and N2O Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles by Model Year</li> </ul>

**Note 3:** The Subject Matter is subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in materially different measurements. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.